NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1877.

# VOL. XXXVII... No. 11,393.

# NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION. NEARLY ALL THE DELEGATES AT ALBANY-THE FRIENDS OF THE OLD TICKET HOPEFUL-A MA-JORITY OF FIVE ON THE STATE COMMITTEE-JOHN KELLY'S BLUNDERS.

[RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Oct. 2.- The day has been quieter than the signs of last night gave reason to suppose it would be, and at the same time it has been full of Almost all of the delegates are on the and. Their names have been printed so recently that it is unnecessary to give them, and the army of outsiders contains the same proportion of active workers and of aimless spectators as are always seen at a State convention. While there seems to be less uncertainty about the situation than there was last night, it must be remembered that it is still thirty-six hours, in all probability, before the convention will reach the work of nominations. The difficulty of contested seats-usually an important one in a Democratic convention-has in this one assumed enermous proportions. With the whole of New-York and Kings and Albany counties contested, with five districts contested inside of the Tammany delegation itself, and with various other districts about the State, the work of the Committee on Credentials cannot be disposed of in a brief recess. The anti-Tammany delegation is here in force and full of fight, and the five contesting delegations in Tammany itself are just as bitter. The Kings and Albany County contests are not serious, though Erastus Corning heads one of the contest-ing delegations in the latter; but there no possibility apparently, in view of these facts of the conventions reaching the nominations before Thursday. Before that time the opposition to the old ticket may have succeeded in coalescing on some one set of candidates, and may, and un abtedly will, make an earnest fight; but, as matters stand now, the old ticket will in all probability be renominated, with the exception of Mr. Ross, and the same old fight will have the same old end. The persist in remaining in the field as the Canal cauthe most earnest advocates of a new ticket see what a blunder his nomination would be, and are trying to induce him to retire in favor of Dewitt C. West or Augustus Schoonmaker, jr. The opposition has y actual count really twenty candidates for Attorand Scuator Schoonmaker as the two most conspicuous. For State Treasurer they are divided between r. Ross and James Mackin. To all this confusion coursels the opposite side present a solid front in favor of the present State officers, and that union

The State Committee meeting to-night was the ish in which all rumors of defection in on N. Potter, of Westchester. Mr. Hill was elected a vote of nineteen to fourteen, those voting for Mr. Hill being Messrs. Wooden, Veerder, Fowler, elan, Cahill, Murray, Howe, Manning, Gleason, agone, Buell, Gordon, Barnard, Fairchild, William A. Beach. Apgar, Glowacki, and Bookstaver.
Those voting for Mr. Potter were Messrs Waltman, affin, Alien C. Beach, Stowell, Faulkner, Walker, Purcell, and Humphreys. This news was received with great elation by the friends of the old ticket, gaining an advantage by carrying some districts represented in the State Committee by a Tilden man, but represented, it is said, ons. He was defeated by the vote above given. At a late hour the State Committee is still in session on minor matters of organization. Mr. Kelly has been again defeated on a now one hope for the opposition: If they can, by making the issue squarely in the convention, take the appointment of the Committee on Contested Feats out of the hands of the State Committee, and give it to the districts, they may win. Even then however, they might be defeated; but there is little probability that they can accomplish this, and with the Committee on Contested Seats in the

hands of the Tilden men, the renomination of the old ticket is almost a certainty. I telegraphed last night that the attack upon Attorney-General Furchild in the Republican platform had helped him somewhat. It was still more evident to-day how much it had helped him, when his letter to Roscoe Conkling was printed, defending bimself against the implied charge contained in it. This gave him an opportunity to show the members of the convention, without any improper seeking of their votes, what he had done; and he availed himself of it. This letter strengthened him greatly, for it gave his friends facts to urge in his favor, and deprived his opponents of a good many of their arguments. Only one State officer has been seen among the politicians to-day at the Delavan House, Mr. Olcott and Mr. Fairchild have both remained in their offices in the State Hall, receiving their friends who came, but making no open canvass. Governor Robinson, however, has been actively at work all day, and his efforts have undoubtedly produced a marked effect. He has been holding an endless reception in the Executive Chamber of delegates and politicians from all parts of the State, and has been very frank and earnest in the expression of his views. He takes substantially the ground that, from the character of the attacks which have been made on Messrs. Bigelow and Fairchild, and the character of the present opposition to them, their defeat would be construed throughout the State as an abandonment of the reform policy inaugurated by Governor Tilden, an impression which would, in the opinion of many prominent Democrats here, do much to endanger the ticket, confident as they are of electing it. The Governor's arguments have had a marked effect. He has a hearty way of talking that is impressive, especially with the rural delegates, who have probably also been flattered by being specially sent for by the Governor of the State of New-York. All day long this procession has been going up the hill to the State House, and it has been plain that some, at least, who went up uncompromisingly in favor of a new ticket, came down in a much more subdued frame of mind, and inclined to think that one or two new names on the ticket would be sufficient. This Governor Robinson, in the peculiar situation of affairs, is quite willing to concede; for, curiously enough, the advocates of the old ticket do not want the whole of the old ticket renominated, and the advocates of the new ticket do not want an altogether new ticket. Controller Olcott, for instance, will be renominated without opposition, and the advocates of a new ticket are divided between those who want to see an exception made in favor of the present State Treasurer, Mr. Ross, and those who want to defeat him with some such candidate as James Mackin. The Governor's open participation in the

contest has occasioned a good deal of growling among the canal faction. One of them said they

would surely have the convention, but if the Governor was going on "intimidating" delegates, nothing could be done. Another despondent patriot said that he knew they had the convention, but there was so much cheating going on that he didn't know but that he should go down to New-York and let the blanked old convention run itself. These were among the signs, that the Governor was making more impression upon the ranks of the doubtful del-

egates than these men like to see. Tammany Hall is pursuing something of the same tacties that it adopted, with such poor results, at St. Louis. Its crowd of retainers is by no means as large or so noisy, but it is much the same crowd, and is sufficiently rough and loud to do more barm than good. A rumor prevailed for some hours that John Kelly had chartered a special train, which was bringing up about 250 of "the boys;" but, fortunately, this rumor proves so far unfounded, for in that case John Morrissey would undoubtedly have trumped John Kelly's card with another train have been well nigh annihilated. A trifling indiscretion, also on the line of the blunders at St. Louis, is that of suspending everywhere through the Delevan a placard, "Tammany Hall Headquarters." The very name of the organization is so distasteful to a large class of 1/emocrats-especially those from the rural regions-that it is always a mistake to thrust it upon them. It must not be supposed from what has been said that there is any complaint to be made against the Tammany delegation of meagreness in numbers, or excessive modesty of behavior. Whatever cause for feeling there may have been on that ground has been removed by the arrivals on the la-

A rumor was set affont, during the afternoon, (evi-

dently by the opponents of the old ticket,) that a let-

ter, and also a telegram, from Paris, from Mr. Bige-

low, were in the possession of delegates, positively

refusing the use of his name, and as this was known to be in accordance with his determination expressed before he left for Europe, it created some stir; but, on inquiry, it was found that a letter had been received from Mr. Bigelow, within the past week, in which he announced his willingness to be urgent representations that for him to refuse to be a candidate would be to put the party in the attitude of having made it plain that he could not be nominsted, and would thus damage it. Mr. Bigelow before to take the office, and should so consider it now, as it kept him from puruits more congenial to him; but, under the ircumstances, he could not refuse to stand. There s good reason to believe that his first reluctance to e a candidate was genuine and was not the customary backing and filling that politicians go through. el, as a Tammany delegate, creates much unfavorable criticism. This is one of Mr. Kelly's blunders. The feeling against Treasurer Ross on the part of the party David B. Hill, of Elmira, was nominated, and on behalf of the party, headed by John Kelly, Clark-low, as he is quite certain not to do. The candidates pressed on the ground that he is from Mr. Ross's own district, and will get the votes of Wayne County in

> TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY ON THE WAR-PATH-EXPRESSIONS OF OPINIONS AS TO A NEW STATE

> Three car-loads of delegates to the Demoratic State Convention, and of persons who some day hope to be delegates," storted from the Grand Central bany. Many of them reached the station at an unusually carly hour, and fully thirty minutes before the time for of the convention; in fact, all agreed that no one could

The So'clock and \$10:30 trams carried two-thirds of the delegates from this city, and most of the local poliproposition which would virtually allow him to take in his whole following on the floor. There remains train were John Kelly, Henry L. Clinton, Angustas Three palace cars were attached to the 10:30 train, and friends were Clarkson N. Potter, fra Shafer, Assembly nen Ecclesine, Grady and Hotahan; Aldermon Cole Joyce, Sauer, Keenan, Slevin and Lamb; John D. Towns-end, Senator Jacobs, Huga H. Moore, Benjamin P. Farr-Burns, Orlando N. Stewart, ex-Judge Hogan, ex-Congressman Roverts, Fire Commissioner King, Peter Seery and a score of well-known city politicians. Mayor Ely and a few friends went up by the afternoon train. The Brooklyn delegation was represented by Hugh Mo-Laughlin and Corporation Counsel DeWitt.

The real leaders of Tammany Hall having already gone to the front, the members of that organization who about the probable action of the convention. A large ticket was desirable and would be nominated beyond a doubt. A small element in Tammany Hall, however, has been working actively for a few days to secure a support for Governor Robinson and the old ticket. This opposition to Joan Kelly is headed by Peter B. Olney, ho is making a vigorous fight at Albany. A prominent yesterday merning, "It is impossible to foretell what will happen. There is a very strong sentiment in favor of a new ticket, but it is not united. Just there is the trength of the old ticket; the opposition is divided. ike to see new men nominated are disposed to smasn a own opinion is that we shall have a lot of unexpected nominations of men who have not been talked of."

that the anti-Tammany men would get a small repre-sentation, if they did not entirely fail to get into the convention. They thought that the opposition to Tammany Hall from all sources in the Fall campaign would

the triling.

The opponents of Tammany Hall were very largely represented, and appeared encerful and confident. Tacy represented, and appeared encerful and confident. Tacy in the present that they should be given two-firms of the representation of this city, and declared as again that they should demand one-half. At about 10 o'clock John Morrissey stepped brigstly out of a can be for the sauthou and was at once greeted by his friends. He looked very mappy, and responded cheerily to question and the control of the post of the post in come "heavy very definite miorination." They want I am going to Albany be hoped to put in come "heavy very definite miorination." They want I am going to Albany be hoped to put in come "heavy leave they definite miorination would be, but thought that it would either amount of troutice. What a crowd of 'beclera' this is," He did not know what the result of the convention would be, but thought that it would either amount of troutice. What a crowd of 'beclera' this is," as excisioned a casting his eyes about the toom. The other anti-Tammany delegates seemed to share Mr. Morris of the party and the declared upon any plan of action. Tacy, wint he todependent and Germa Dimorcratic organizations, and arrowing very casteriary. They will see the conventions of the party would work the convention of the The opponents of Tammany Hall were very largely

construed as a repudiation of Tilden, Seymour, Kernan and other public men, who have hitherto controlled the Democratic party in this State, and will make it much more difficult for Tilden to secure the Democratic nonlination for the Fresidency in 1830. The new State Central Committee to be selected by the Albany convention will control the next State convention, and as that body will have the power and authority to call the convention which is to select delerates to the next National Democratic Convention, the result of the decision of the present convention will be watched with anxiety and interest, as deciding matters which will have a marked effect upon the future line of policy to be pursued by the Democratic party."

S. H. Hurd said that no matter how New-York may decide, he believed that Samuel J. Tilden would be the nomine of the National Democracy in 1830, and that his friends would urge his selection on the pica that justice demanded that he be permitted to vindeate his claims to the Presidency, to which they claimed that he was lawfully elected, and deprived of its occupancy by the Electoral Commission. Referring to the issues before the Albany convention, Mr. Hurd said that the selection of a new State taket would be regarded as a rebuke to Mr. Tilden's aspirations, and a complete victory for John Kelly, who would by such action become the recognized leader of the New-York Democracy.

### GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION. THE PROPOSED MASS-MEETING GREETED WITH GEN-ERAL APPROVAL.

The resolution to call a public meeting to express confidence in the President and his Administration, was, yesterday, the subject of frequent and favorable comment in this city, and the opinion was very general, that, in the interest which it would excite and the numbers which it would bring together, the demonstration would be an imposing one. The question was frequently asked whether or not it was the intention of those chiefly interested in getting up the meeting, that a formal expression of disapproval of the course of Senator Conkiling should be made. Several gentlemen engaged in the course. The object of the meeting was to signify the pub-tic confidence in the President, and to piedge him supswer to the methods of the Rochester convention. It was not in the least necessary to inflame public sentiment and spread an unfortunate, and possibly disastrons, excitement, by a formal censure of Senator Conkling. The letter of John J. Cisco was frequently mentioned, as giving an indication of the spirit in which the proposition for a public meeting should be received. William H. Vanderbilt's cordial letter of approval of the President's course was quoted as an example of the satisfaction with which t was regarded by men who control the largest business

Democrats would attend the meeting, and join heartily in commendation of the President. It was not intended to make any special efforts to enlist the sympathy of Democrats. The meeting was primarily one, for Re so worded that any one might feel himself invited. The

the committee of fifty to make arrangements for the mass meeting, and wao had anthorized the withdrawai of his name from the committee, stated his reasons to a Thingan reporter yesterday. He objects to holding the proposed meeting since it was not needed in vindication of the President's policy, which would vindicate itself, and occases, he said, it would only widen the breach in the Republican party of the Stace. The President's measures were approved by the great majority of Republicans, and they sincerely hoped that the plans would succeed entirely. The party in opposition to the Administration was insignificant in comparison with the party which supported it, and the number of the President's adherents would increase throughout the country and in Coursess. The occurrences at the Said Convention were unfortunate. They probably would not have taken place but for the unpleasant personal relations of Mr. Cartus and Mr. Conkillag. Such tamgs would not reduce the Republican vote, and it was best to let them stop. To hold side a meeting as the one proposed, would only be to sair up maday water. The President's course was bringing mak prespectly, and, if peonle would only wait, it will vindicate disciplinate with the sheet without any accaums.

Another centleman, who had requested that his name should not appear as a member of the committee, and who, it was thought, possibily did not sympatalize what he heartify approved the proposed action. He condement the attitude taken at Rochester by toe party, hostle to the Administration, as very unwise; he believed that the President's course was bringing back a season of prosperity, and desired that he should be sustained in it.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS. PETER W. HOPKINS NOMINATED FROM THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 2 .- In the Republican Conveation for the XXIVth Senatorial District held in Owego to-day, the candidates were, Peter W. Hopkins, of Broome; William Smyth, of Tioga; and John H. Selktey, of Tompkins. Mr. Hopkins was nominated on the thirty-third ballot.

MR. CONKLING'S COUNTY CONVENTION. Utica, N. Y., Oct. 2 .- Sylvester Gridley was minated for Senator in the Republican County Convention at Rome to-day. Resolutions, offered by ex-Senator Lowery, declaring adhesion to the Cincinnati platform, particularly with reference to Civil Service and Southern particularly will reference to Civil Service and Scathern particularly and commending the President for fundiling these piedges, were vated nown. The resolutions adopted declare that the Republicans stand by Hayes as by Lin-cola and Grant, and contain a quotation from Senator Conklung's speech at Rochester, saying, "We are for the success of the National Administration in everything real, in everything honest, in everything wise according to the Constitution, the laws and the common sense of the troubt."

### WASHINGTON.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFS AND FLOORS. STATEMENT FROM GENERAL MEIGS IN REGARD TO THEM AND THE PATENT-OFFICE FIRE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 2 .- An article published in The Eccning Star last week in regard to the construction of the roof of the Interior Department building, and of other public buildings in Washington, was widely copied, and the assertions it contained were generally accepted as correct. This fact induces Quarter-Master-Gensome of the misapprehensions which grew out of that

construction of the roofs of several public buildings:

The roof of the General Post-Office building, more than half of the whole, is constructed entirely of iron and copper. Nothing more combustible than these materials enters into its composition, and the ceilings of the upper story are entirely of metal, or of metal and brick combined. The roofs of the wings of the Capitol and the corridors which connect the wings with the old centre buildings are also of metal wrought from frames, supporting wrought from purlins, and in the skylight of wrought iron such bars, on which rest the roof covering of corrigated copper, and in the skylight of thick cast plate glass, known as hammered glass. Since the original construction of the roofs of the legislative halls in these wings it is reported that a coat of plastering as a non-conductor has been introduced below the copper, if so I take it for granted that the plaster is spread on a metallic grating of woven wire or something equally incombustible; but I have not visited the roof since the plastering was introduced into it.

General Meigz also calls attention to the fact that all

General Meigs also calls attention to the fact that all netals commonly used in building are more or less com heat wrought fron, copper and zine will burn freely and and flexible that any roof composed of them must, when called fire-proof floors, constructed on the French system, generally fail from flexure of the iron beams, when a great mass of inflammable goods stored below tuem takes fire. Referring to the upper floor of the Patent

Office, he says:

The upper floor of the Patent Office resisted a very fleree fire above it. It is an H beam and brick-arched floor. It is doubtful whether, had a similar floor covered the model-room, it out of have escaped destruction and the fire originated therein; but as the fire originated in the roof above the ceiling, it would probably in this case have saved the model-room and its contents.

floor of stout wooden beams, filled in with concrets or mye access to the sides of the beams, will resist fire, whether above or below, longer than the usual from and orick fire-proof floors. He adds; "The whole of the two model rooms destroyed at the Patent Office, burned out m sixty minutes. In that time a brick and wooden beam eiling would not have been materially diminished in

strength." In conclusion he says:

A fire-proof ceiling would have saved the model rooms of the Patent Office from fire originating in the roof; not the wais of that bunding are much more costly and valuable than the roofs and ceilings, and, the fire naving taken possession of the models, the costly marble facing of the wais, the marble phasters and capitals and corner were saved from calcination and destruction, and generally fir in defacement of smoke, by the five vent which the flames obtained. On the falling of the cost, the draft award prevented the flames bursting out serough the windows in the West wing, except in the use of the four windows which, on the north, west and outhwest corners lighted two small corner rooms. Of mose, the ceiling did not at first fall, and long after the re-was deciming in the body of the main these two soms burst out at the same moment into dismess which instead and course which resident out of the windows, and, to some captee, damaged and accounts.

THE NEW HAYES PAPER. THE PLATFORM OF "THE NATIONAL UNION," WIRCH BEGINS ITS EXISTENCE TO-DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 2 .- The National Union, the new Administration Republican newspaper, will make its appearance to-morrow morning, under the editorial mtrol of the Hon. John Lynch, ex-Representive from Maine. The political policy of the paper is announced in the following paragraph from its leading

Mr. Hayes is assured three-and-a-half years of adminis-ration. His proposed to numself as his supposed at the hecation of his party and under the formal instruction of is National Convention three measures, the accomplish-

ment that non-legislation only adverse legislation, or some unroward and an expected calciumty in the commer-cial world, can postpone the establishment of species payment beyond the term of the present Administra-tion.

The reform of the abuses of the Civil Service may be

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. FOREIGN TRADE AT VARIOUS PORTS.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has given to the press a statement of the value of merchandise imported and exported at the various ports of the United States during August. The following was the business at the principal cities :

Customs Districts. Imperts. Mixed Values. Experts.

Baltimore, Md	\$1,356,294	\$4,148,875	81,181
R ston, etc., Mass	4,024,870	3,800,392	117,234
Buffaio Creck, N. Y	177,2:0	16,705	320
Champtain, N. Y	250,000	190,003	3,5 6
· Charleston, B. U	2,1100	180,297	1449
Chicago, Lii	28,210	67 ,484	1,811
CHYAROKI, Ohio	25910	130.145	1515
Deitrutt, Mich.	79,003	650,503	4,345
Gaiveston, Texas	242,450	20,197	20,.56
Grandwee, N. Y	10,000	4 317.0	******
Huron, Mich	76,412	790,202	13,368
Hoy West, Fill	20, 40	81,442	211111
Marblehead, Mass	1,220	*******	1111
Milami, Ohio		544.251	2000
Miswanker, Wis	1,167	468,425	2000
Minnessta, Minn	192,503	30 781	1.796
New-Haven, Collin	118,746	984,460	1,790
New-London, Coun	49,503	554,048	2,719
New-Orleans, Lat.	07 040 .15	22,860, 53	NOT 0.10
New York, N. Y	27,299,-15 197,390	22,000, 50	\$81,858
Ningara, N. Y		491,689	260
Ore_on, Oreg	WAY STORY	136,717	
tonneso, N. Y	215,563 84,194	161,381	690
Passmunquoddy, Me	7 4364 1149	3,150,749	1,4 .9
Pulladeipuia, Pa	1,689,283 61,728	100,312	17,605
Portand, Mo	5,592	646,571	
Richmond, Va	1,857,836	1,070,207	*60,0.0
Savannah, tia	167	35,.06	
Vermont, Vt.	823,963	Notrebourd.	1444
Widamette, Oreg	80, 82	147,080	1,328
Wilmington, N. C	1,746	219,184	****

The tetal importations were \$39,254,359 and the total exportations \$44,637,181.

POREIGN BOOKS IN THE MAILS.

Collectors of Customs at the different ports of the United States are required by the regulation he Treasury Department to seize and confiscate all dutiable articles from foreign countries received through be mails. The regulations have been applied in the case or books, mailed by foreign correspondents to their triends in this country. Complaints of the seizures having been made to foreign postal authorities, lecters were addressed by them to our Postoffice Department calling attention to the fact that this practice was at variance with that adopted with every other country now in the International Postal Union. While duties are levied upon books in many European countries when they are imported in the usual way, in none of them are books seized nor is any attempt made to collect duties upon them when passing through the mails; but if the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department require duties to be collected on all books coming through the mails or otherwise, the International Postal Bureau holds that the proper course for the Government to pursue is to seize such articles and confiscate them, but to return them to the country from waich they came as unmailable matter. This is the disposition which the International Postal Treaty provides shall be made of ail unmailable matter received in one country from another belonging to the Postal Union. Mr. Bizckfan,

Superintendent of Foreign Mails, and the Postmaster-General, having given this subject full consideration, the latter will address a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing copies of the correspondence with foreign postal authorities saying that he believes that the interpretation of the treaty given by the International Postal Bureau is the correct one, and that books subject to duties received through the mails instead of being selzed ought to be returned to the countries from which they came. At the same time, he will suggest, that if possible, the Government of the United States adopt the same policy as that pursued by European Governments, and interpret the law liberally, and allow books of small value to be received from foreign countries through the mails under such restrictions as will guard against francs upon to be received from foreign countries through the mails under such restrictions as will guard against frauds upon

### PRACTICAL REFORM.

At the Treasury Department, to-day, there was an apt illustration of genuine Civil Service It was discovered, this morning, that the Collector of Georgetown is a defaulter for about \$1,200. We him a few hours after this was discovered, the Treasury sent for one of the clerks of the department, Franklin Dodge. In view of the fact that a good many dismissals are now In view of the fact that a good many dismissals are now contemplated, the clerk could not know that he was not sent for to receive his discharge. The first question asked him, however, was this: "Will you accept the position of Collector of the Port of Georgetown!" Mr. Dodge was formerly a prominent merchant and importer in Georgetown, and is thoroughly familiar with custom House business. He has no political support, and is offered the place simply on account of his own merits. He accepted the place, and the President samed his commission to-day. The late Collector at Georgetown was removed once during General Grant's Administration for a similar defalcation, but he repeal the money at once, gave a new bond, and was reinstated. His trouble is not believed to be dishonesty, but incompetency.

FOUR PER CENTS IN THE DEBT STATEMENT. It is stated at the Treasury Department, do not appear upon the debt statement, though actually sold and issued, is because the 5-20s which are to be paid for with the proceeds of the 4 per cents, are not yet due, though called. All the calls for 5-20s, in consequence of the sale of 4 per cent bonds, mature during the present month and next bends, mature during the present month and next month, and as they mature 4 per cents will be entered upon the debt statements, and the 6 per cents taken off. The Funding Law allows ninety days for the payment of the 4 per cent bonds and ninety days during which the called bonds are not redecembed. At the end of the blacky days interest ceases. Though within the minety days the 4 per cent bonds are sold, they are not entered as debt until the 5-20's mature. It will be found, in due season, that the 5-20's will be off the acts statement, and the 4 per cents now to the debt statement, were paid for in coin, now in the Treasury for resumption purposes.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877. the policy of President Hayes's Administration.

The Secretary of State leaves here this evening for New-York to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the Pea-body Education Fund. He will return to Washington in The President has pardoned Morris Conners, who was

convicted of lare by in the Supreme Court of this Dis-ries and senienced in May lost to two years and six months impresonment in the Alonay Pealestiany. There was a large crowd of visitors at the Executive

A telegram received at the War Department this morning from General Sherman, dated Portland, Oregon,

toner 1, announces his arrival toere from Puget and, and that he would start overland for San Franon trial in the Witowski case. His ball was not fortested for non-appearance yesterday, and he gave ball for his attendance during the trial. Ex-senator Matthew H. Carpenter will desend aim.

The drift of Southern sentiment about Lynchburg is shown by the fact that General Juba! Early has felt called upon to print a card saying that he did not at any time attempt to prevent the proposed reception to Presi-tent lingues and that he did nothing to mar its success. General McCook, of the fighting McCooks, formerly lovernor of Colorado and Minister to the Sanawich t-lands, is an applicant for the position of Consul-Gen eral at Para. General McCook now resides on the ic and it appointed would not be charged to Onio,

The trade circular, recently issued from the Depart-

SIX ADDITIONAL DEATHS AT FERNANDINA. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 2 .- Six deaths have courred at Fernandina since the last report, and there have been several new cases. Another physician was taken sick to-day, leaving only two doctors able to work, and many calls for their services have to be refused. Paysienas will arrive from Charleston to-morrow. The Mayor is improving. There is a scarcity of funds and

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PORT ROYAL. Augusta, Ga., Oct. 2.-The disease at Port Royal, thought to be a high type of maintail fever, is beneved, however, to be yellow fever. The city council has established quarastine against Port Royal, No trains are allowed to approach nearer than ten miles from Au-

AID ASKED FOR PORT ROYAL. SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—The Mayor of Port Royal has telegraphed here for nurses and assistance, and the city authorities, in conjunction with the Savannah Benevolent Association, sent one physician and three nurses today, and another payments will leave to-morrow. Fur, ther aid will be sent it required.

# HEAVY DEFALCATION.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 2 .- George R. Waterman, Assistant Paymaster of the Pacific Mills here, and connected with the corporation or twenty years, is alleged to be a defaulter for a large amount, which street rumor places at \$150,000. The facts, as far as disclosed by the officers of the mills, are that Wat-roan has been guilty of gross irregularities. but to want extent is not yet known. The matter is being fully investigated, and although the defalcation may not be so great as represented by the rumor, the officers have

be so great as represented by the rumor, the officers have levied an attachment upon his property to that amount it is stated that Waterman has yielded all his available property to the demands of the Pacific Milis.

Later.—A further investigation into the affairs of Geo. R. Waterman develops a positive discrepancy of at least \$50,000 netween the actual pay-roil of the mills and the amount drawn by Waterman from the Treasurer in Boston, it having been the custom of the former to after the footings of the pay-roil, making a requisition for an increased amount. Waterman owns considerable property, and will make good the defaication in case the affair is kept out of the courts.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.-D. I. K. Rine is holding a most successful temperance revival here. Over 1,000 persons have signed the pledge.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Oct. 2.—A strange and hitherto unknown disease has broken out among horses in this section, and has proved fatal in a number of cases.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 2.—The miners of the Riverside Coal Company, have accepted a 10 per cent advance, and all the collectes of that company are working to-day.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—The City Council have decided, by a streig party voic of fourteen to ten, not to pay the volunteers for their services on the occasion of Hackett's funeral.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—The stock of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, was sold to-day by the receiver of the Republic Life Insurance Company. The purchasers are connected with the present

## FORGERY ON A LARGE SCALE.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN'S CRIME. FORGED CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP HYPOTHECATED,

AMOUNTING TO NEARLY \$250,000. Great excitement was created yesterday by the discovery that forged certificates of scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, had been hypothecated by William C. Gilman, a broker, who has hitherto borne an unblemished reputation. Genuine scrip for \$3,600, during two years, had been raised to \$236,-370. This, with two altered shares of bank stock, makes the amount of the discovered forgeries \$247. 370. Mr. Gilman has disappeared, and the police

### are searching for him. DETAILS OF THE FORGERY.

HOW THE FRAUD WAS DISCOVERED-SCRIP RAISED FROM \$3,600 TO \$236,370-FORGED BANK SHARES-TESTIMONY TO MR. GILMAN'S HIGH

Henry Talmadge & Co., bankers, of No. 39 Pine-st., applied to the Third National Bank, on Monday for a loan, presenting two certificates of scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, for \$10,000 each, as collateral. The bank officials accepted the securities, and sent them to the office of the Insurance Company for later in the day, that the certificates were not genuine but had been raised from \$100 each, the amount fo which they were issued, in 1876, to William C. Gilman, broker in insurance scrip, at William and Pine-sts.

Tais discovery was made public yesterday morning, and banks where Mr. Gilman transacted his business opened and his securities closely scrutimized. At the tic Mutual Insurance Company were found, represent-ing an aggregate value of \$87,320, and a messenger was hastily sent to the office of the Insurance Company to ascertain their true value. A careproved that these certificates had been originally purchased by William C. Gilman, at different times during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, in various sums, aggregating only \$1,260. On this lot of certificates, hypothecated at the American Exchange Bank, the forgeries am unted to \$86,060. These forged certi-Gilman in person, and so highly was he estcemed by the amount of money he requested was promptly paid to him. This amount was estimated by one of the clerks at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The discovery of these further and heavier forgeries

was soon made known, and the street was thrown into a feverish excitement, and all sorts of extravagant rumors became current, involving nearly every large bank in the the Insurance Company, the rumors, one by one, were set of serip issued since the last payment of earnings, in 1875, and their ownership traced, in order that their condition might be ascertained. Information was received later that another set, of three certificates, had been discovered, purporting to have be

. £1,460

d in making these forgeries, the figures for which the so urgent, he would deposit the genuine scrip, obtaining vas any alteration attempted of a \$5,000 certificate, of which Mr. Gilman held several. The original amounts of all the forged certificates ranged from \$30 to \$100. As far as the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company is concerned, all but three or the certificates issued to Mr. Gilman have been accounted for, and those are for \$109 each. It is inought, probable, that these have been a tered, like others of the same value, to \$10,000 each, scrip, as follows :

Where found, Real value,
Third various Bank \$200
American sever a sign Stank 1,200
Really Talma go of Co. \$80
Trima Collipsor 1,400
Constanting certainness 300 \$235,370 \$3,000 Mr. Gilman did not deal in insurance scrip mone, but included in his business bank stock, fire insurance stock and, recently, other classes of security. It was stated

ast evening, too into to gain access to the banks, that two shares of bank stock had been discovered, upon which the forger's hand was plain. In one case the figure 5 and been raised to 50, and in the other instance 6 and been altered to 60. The par value of this stock is reported at \$100, and the forgery in this shows that \$1,100 had been raised to \$11,000. Tats will amount of the forgeries to \$247,390. Tuta will increase the gross OPERATIONS EXTENDING OVER TWO YEARS,

The niterations in amounts show that these forgeries have been carried on continuously for over two years. No class of securities could have been selected, upon which detection would be less certain. The business of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company is confined almost exclusively to marine risks. Under its charger, the net earnings of the company are divided among the policy-holders, at such time as the trustees may order. The rule has been to make the divisions once in every four years. From time to time, on the monthly statements of earmings, a credit is placed to the account of policy holders, and certificates are issued when called for, for the amount due. They show that the policy noider indicated is entitled to, say \$100, of the profits of the company. Affixed to this is the date of issue, the certificate being signed by Charles Dennis, Vice President, and J. H. Caapman, Secretary. One of the stipulations in regard to the negotiation of the certificates is that no transfer will be acknowledged, unless m de on the books of the company. When sales ace made, the old scrip is cancelled and new scrip is issued, in the name of

The firm of W. C. Gilman & Co., had been engaged in

The firm of W. C. Guman & Co., had been engaged in the surface scrip brokerace for over forty years. William C. Guman, the author of the longedes now discovered, entered the office of his fatoer, whose a lad, and mas grown up in the business. I wenty years are he was made a member of the firm, the name being camped to William C. Giman & Son. Turricen years ago the senior member of the firm died, leaving the son a mederate former of the firm died, leaving the son a mederate former of the firm died, leaving the son a mederate former of the firm died, leaving the son a mederate former of the firm died, leaving the son a mederate former of the firm died, leaving the son a mederate former of the firm died, leaving the firm hame to William C. Gilman, which appears in a prominent place on the office door, in newly good deters. The old signs were not removed, no wover, and directly over the William St. chirame to the office is the original sign erected by the father, now partially obliterated by exposure. The office is the original sign erected by the father, now partially obliterated by exposure. The office is the original sign erected by the desks being of soud managany and of a pattern and style unknown to modern times.

An agod clera was the only occupant of the offices yesterday. When asked it Mr. Gilman was in, he responded "No." and to the inquiry "When do you exposure the word of the offices yeared the deer with the quiet but emphasible remark, "He went out of town on Saturday and man not yet returned." The r porter asked the clerk to furtish such information as he possessed of his emphyser's absence and the causes that led to it. The stid gentleman was visioly affected, and his maggard appearance sustained his statement, and he had not she absence and the causes that led to it. The stid gentleman was visioly affected, and his maggard appearance sustained his statement, and he had not she will be a maderated and his statement, and he had not she partially should be stand what to be rine, out when I say that I d